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WEATHER  
Fair to-day and Monday; warmer Monday; gentle west winds.  
Full Report on Page 14

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1918—FIVE PARTS—FIFTY PAGES

FIVE CENTS In New York City

**Spy, Spy, Who Has The Spy?**  
*Investigation of Espionage and Treason Now Rests in Hands of at Least Fifteen Separate Organizations.*

Washington, November 2.  
HERE is the key-story to the confusion and impotence of the spy-catchers and sedition curbers of the United States:

Three interned enemy aliens—Karl Haynen, Hugo Schmidt and F. A. Borgemeister—were brought recently to New York by one of the dozen investigating bureaus—the Alien Property Custodian. The purpose was to extract information regarding German holdings. Since the United States had no power of prosecution over the men the Alien Property authorities installed them at the Hotel Imperial, treated them as well as they could, and "jollied them along" for a couple of weeks, until they had them in a communicative mood.

At this point—the maximum of communicativeness—another bureau of the government summarily took a hand. The Bureau of Investigation, which is in the last analysis responsible for interned enemy aliens, took fright over the possibility that the old charge of treating dangerous Germans too well would be revived. The bureau ordered the three men to Ludlow jail.

They went—and went mum. The office of the Alien Property Custodian protested to Washington and demanded that the men be put in their hands again. Perhaps they could still be coddled back into communicativeness.

**Another Way of Keeping Them Mum**

But meantime New York officers of the Bureau of Investigation decided that they knew the real way to make enemy aliens talk. They took Haynen, Schmidt and Borgemeister over to their Park Row offices from the seclusion of Ludlow. And they threatened them. It appears, however, that the only threat the law places in their hands is something akin to the third degree. They tried that on one of the men, probably Haynen. A revolver figured in the proceedings.

It would not be the truth to say that the net results of the bureau's efforts were zero. They were minus. Haynen and Borgemeister, who had frozen up on seeing the doors of Ludlow, then became adamant. When the people at the Alien Custodian's office got hold of them again the only one of the three who could be coaxed a little way back along the road of reasonableness was Schmidt. Finally, all three had to be shipped to Oglethorpe again.

The Department of Justice had cut the communications of the Alien Property Custodian.

The motives do not matter. The fact does.

It is an illustration of the utter and dangerous confusion among the branches of the government supposed to protect the fighting forces of the United States.

**Fifteen Organizations Engaged in the Hunt**

- But it is only a part of the confusion. The investigation of espionage and treason now rests in the hands of at least fifteen separate organizations. They are:
1. Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice.
  2. The Army Intelligence Bureau.
  3. The Naval Intelligence Bureau.
  4. The Alien Property Custodian.
  5. Attorney General's Office of the State of New York.
  6. The Secret Service of the Treasury Department.

(Continued on page fourteen.)

# Foe Gets Truce Terms To-morrow; Hun Must Surrender to Get Peace; Enemy in Flight Before Pershing

**Two Inquiries To Fix Blame For 'L' Wreck; 89 Are Dead**

**Hylan and P. S. C. Clash as Each Opens Quiz to Learn Real Cause of Disaster**

**U. S. Investigators After B. R. T. Heads**

**Inexperienced Motor-man, Under Arrest, Says Brakes of Car Failed to Work**

The B. R. T. wreck on the Brighton line, which had caused eighty-nine deaths up to last night, was the subject of two inquiries yesterday, one conducted by the Mayor and District Attorney Harry E. Lewis of Kings and the other by United States Attorney France, of Brooklyn.

The former, a John Doe session, aims to put those responsible for the accident, whether members of the train crew or officials of the company, in jail for manslaughter. The Federal inquiry was undertaken because of the flouting by the B. R. T. of the national War Labor Board's recommendations and may end in the revocation of the system's franchises and government control.

Anthony Edward Lewis, who was at the controller of the wrecked train, though alleged to have been without experience as a motorman, and Samuel Rosoff, the conductor, were held without bail in the Flatbush police court on a charge of homicide. Michael Turner, a guard, is under arrest, but had not recovered from his injuries sufficiently to be arraigned.

**Political Feud Forgotten**

The Public Service Commission, despite a renewal of its feud with the Mayor, put its entire force of electrical and equipment experts at the service of the Mayor and District Attorney Lewis, setting them all to work examining the scene of the wreck and collecting evidence. Their complete report is expected to-morrow.

Mayor Hylan, who sat as a committing magistrate in the John Doe inquiry, took a fling at the Public Service Commission in a letter to Alfred E. Smith, in which he referred to the "failure of the Public Service Commission to adopt regulations which would prevent green motormen from operating trains."

To this the Public Service Commission retorted that the charge was unjust and was an attempt to make political capital of the tragedy.

Public Service Commissioner Kracke asserted that the failure of the B. R. T. to comply with the recommendations of the National War Labor Board in reinstating discharged motormen and thus avoiding the strike was the "primary cause" of the disaster, and that by its action the company "has forfeited any claim it ever had to the confidence of the public." Chairman Hubbell said, however, that if the men had given notice of their intention the strike might have been avoided.

**Strike Is Settled**

James B. Walker, secretary to the commission, said that the strike of the motormen had been settled before the wreck, although the agreement was not announced until after it.

Sixty-one of those injured in the wreck are still in hospitals. The motorman is said to have admitted that the train was doing thirty miles an hour when the crash came, adding,

Continued on last page

**Trieste Asks Guard Of Allied Fleet**

BASEL, Nov. 2 (By The Associated Press).—The Committee of Public Safety in Trieste, alarmed by the sudden arrival of fleeing Austrian soldiers from Venetia, on Thursday sent a torpedo boat to Venice to ask the commander of the Allied fleet in the Adriatic to occupy Trieste, a dispatch from Vienna says.

The Allied commander granted the request and, the dispatch adds, an Allied naval force is expected at Trieste to-day.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2.—The Governor of Trieste has handed over the Commune's affairs to the "Committee of Action," composed of Socialists, National Liberals and Slovenes.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 2.—The last telegram received to-day in Berlin from Budapest said that sanguinary street fighting was in progress between Hungarian and Bosnian troops. Since then telegraphic and telephonic communications have ceased.

**Chicago Grand Jury Indicts Twelve in Aircraft Scandal**

**Warrants Issued for Men Named in True Bills for Alleged Graft**

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune.)  
CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Indictments against twelve men in connection with the aircraft construction scandal were returned this morning by the Federal grand jury before Judge George A. Carpenter.

The indictments were suppressed and the judge ordered warrants issued for the men named.

Following the return of the indictments the grand jurors were dismissed. The action follows closely on the heels of the publication of the Hughes report in Washington on the aircraft scandal.

Justice Hughes in his report did not recommend more than three criminal prosecutions, but the Chicago proceedings were said to have been begun before the Hughes report was made public.

**Yankees Take Buzancy; Foe Line Crushed**

**Resistance Breaks Suddenly and Pershing Passes Freya Line**

**Last Stronghold Of Foe in Sight**

**May Be Forced Beyond the Meuse Positions in Drive Near Verdun**

By Wilbur Forrest  
(Special Cable to The Tribune.)  
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WITH THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY, Nov. 2 (Night).—The German resistance is broken. The enemy is in retreat.

Buzancy, an important road center, was captured this morning. This afternoon American troops, loaded on scores of motor trucks, were going through Buzancy in pursuit of the fleeing enemy.

The enemy appears to be partially demoralized, though prisoners today were not so many. All objectives laid down for to-day's attack were obtained.

On the left of the front contact with the enemy was completely lost late to-day. Where the enemy will make his stand, if he can reorganize, is now a problem.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Nov. 2. (By The Associated Press).—The German army is giving way before the pressure directed against them by the

Continued on page four

**Reds' Rule In Austria Gathers Force**

**Kaiser Karl Arranges to Hand Over Power to Republics**

**Armistice Terms Being Considered**

**German Leaders Agree Entente's Terms Must Be Accepted**

The abdication of the German Emperor is an accomplished fact, says the Paris "Temps." The Emperor attempted a military cabal against the government to save his crown, but failed.

Bavaria has notified Berlin that in the event of the Kaiser's abdication the imperial power will be claimed for the Bavarian royal house.

Mots leaders in Germany now favor submitting to the Entente's conditions, whatever they may be.

In Austria disintegration is proceeding fast. The Bolshevik movement in Vienna is gathering force. At the same time, there is a movement to banish Count Andrássy for his notes to President Wilson pleading for peace. One report says Andrássy has resigned.

Numerous fugitives, following the débacle in Italy, are plundering and spreading alarm.

Emperor Charles has appointed Archduke Joseph to supervise the

Continued on page three

**German Bankers Say War Must Be Ended**

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2 (By The Associated Press).—German banking and commercial men have sent the government a declaration in favor of acceptance of the Entente's armistice conditions, according to the German papers.

The declaration presents an argument against those who hope for an improvement of the situation from a continuance of the war, and demands measures for facilitating peace, even if sacrifices are required.

**Allies' Terms To Force Hun Beyond Rhine**

**Versailles Council Will Demand Foe Give Up All War Supplies**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (By The Associated Press).—The Supreme War Council at Versailles, it was learned to-day through diplomatic channels, has under consideration, as the starting point in framing terms of an armistice proposals, that Germany be required to withdraw her armies without their military supplies or the loot being carried from France and Belgium, to a zone thirty miles to the German side of the Rhine, and that the entire German navy, including submarines and the Heligoland fortress, be surrendered.

It is possible that the conditions, when finally agreed upon, may not emerge from the council in exactly this degree, but it is believed they will be no less potent for preserving the military supremacy of the Allies and at the same time offer propositions which the Germans may accept without further fighting.

**Expect Terms Monday**

The same information, coming through the same sources, indicates that the armistice terms as finally agreed upon may be made known to the world Monday or Tuesday, and that they will be presented to Germany for acceptance in their entirety or not at all, without opportunity for quibbling or trading.

From a military point of view, the proposal that the German armies be disarmed and retired thirty miles beyond the Rhine, is classed only as tantamount to an absolute surrender. It would not only throw open to the Allied and American armies many roads to Berlin itself, but with the surrender of railway rolling stock, deprive them of means to retrace their steps or fight, if they would.

There is some question among military observers as to whether such complete terms are really necessary. Undoubtedly, the object sought in proposing that the enemy retire thirty miles behind the Rhine is to destroy the German inner defense system. That system is supported by a chain of fortresses, without which the line would be untenable, and some military experts believe it may not be necessary to go farther than to demand the surrender or dismantling of those forts.

The military discussion developed by the proposal brings a suggestion that a wide zone might be established within the borders of Germany, from which the armed forces of both sides might be withdrawn until peace treaties finally have fixed new boundaries.

The French and Belgian frontiers are expected to be reoccupied by the Allied armies, but it might develop that, as the German forces would be required to fall back, the German frontier provinces might be left occupied in a military sense.

**Must Give Up Metz**

It seems considered certain to military experts here that the terms will include the surrender of the Metz fortifications and such of the Rhine fortresses as will clear the way for military invasion of Germany to an extent making resistance futile.

President Wilson continued to-day to keep in close touch with the War Council at Versailles, through his personal representative, Colonel House. No one in Washington, outside of the inner official circle, knows the exact extent of Colonel House's powers, but they are believed to be very large. They probably do not go to the extent of authorizing the conclusion of

Continued on next page

**Allies to Withhold Peace Plans Until Belligerents Meet**

**Teutons May Stand on Wilson's Fourteen Points and Seek to Involve President in Final Negotiations—Neutrals To Be Admitted to Discussion**

**Berlin Must Admit Defeat To Obtain Peace, Says Tardieu**

**Agree to Accept What Allies Offer Now and Obtain Armistice, or Fight Until Crushed and Accept Terms Dictated, Is Question Put Up to Berlin**

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The terms for the armistice will be submitted to Germany probably not later than Monday, and there will be no reference to the peace terms in the message on the armistice. Germany must wait for the peace terms until negotiations ensue, after she has consented to the armistice.

This was learned to-day on unimpeachable authority, based on direct cables telling of the progress of the Versailles conference.

There was the keenest interest here to-day concerning whether this submission of armistice terms with no reference to peace conditions will bind the Allies to give to Germany not less than the fourteen peace conditions of President Wilson, which have been mentioned in every note so far exchanged on the armistice.

**Peace Terms Due Later**

Questions as to this point in Allied diplomatic circles were waved aside, the clear attitude of the diplomats being that peace conditions are not the subject of immediate interest. The view seems to be held that all of the peace conditions will be discussed at the peace table, and will not be reached at all unless Germany consents to an armistice which, as one diplomat put it, "amounts to what you Americans call unconditional surrender."

The very clear idea of this important official is that the agreement of Germany to the armistice is equal to unconditional surrender, in that the only question put to Germany now is whether she is willing to submit now, binding herself in advance by the terms of the armistice to accept whatever peace conditions may be extended, or whether she prefers to fight on until her armies have been absolutely routed and the peace terms are dictated by the triumphant Allies on German soil.

**Viewed as Surrender**

As he views the situation, the peace terms are dictated in either event. If this view of the situation is a correct interpretation of the view taken at Versailles—and there is the most excellent authority that it is, at least, the Allied view—the granting of armistice terms is regarded at Versailles merely as another form of unconditional surrender—a surrender in advance—as when the expert chess player sees that no matter how he directs his pieces he cannot possibly prevent checkmate in a given number of moves, and therefore concedes the game without going through the formality of making the moves.

Only in this case it is not the mere formality of making moves which is saved, but the lives of hundreds of thousands of Germany's soldiers, and perhaps the devastation of German territory.

**Could Stand on Fourteen Points**

This view was regarded as of absorbing interest here, since quite a contrary opinion had been generally shared. It had been believed by Washington officials that if no peace terms or conditions accompanied the terms of the armistice to Germany, then the Huns would have the moral right to say at the peace table that they asked for the armistice on the strength of the fourteen peace terms, specifically mentioning them in their request for an armistice. They could add that President Wilson in all three of his subsequent notes alluded to the fourteen conditions, and that in his last note he mentioned that he was sending the correspondence to the Allies, and added:

"With the suggestion (to the Allies) that if these governments are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice," etc.

**May Claim Wilson's Protection**

It has been thought here, therefore, that Germany would claim as a moral right the protection of President Wilson at the peace table should the representatives of the Allies appear to be desirous of exacting more than the fourteen peace conditions provided.

It is admitted that the fourteen conditions as accepted by Germany are, at least many of them, subject to a very wide degree of latitude in interpretation, and some think that herein may lie the salvation of the situation.

Much light was thrown here to-day also on the share of the neutral nations in the peace negotiations. It was said that their representatives would be admitted just before the close of the discussion, when those subjects relating to future peace and to the change in world politics by which it would be accomplished were reached.

Incidentally, it was said on excellent authority to-day that the French people are heartily in favor of the proposal for a league of nations. The belief that the German army is almost at the point of uncon-